



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

as plaster for the interior of apartments, and also with advantage for brick pavements, and is only one third of the price of the cement in common use. It is to be spread to the thickness of six or nine lines upon a pavement of bricks roughed by the tool, the gravel is left out, and its place supplied by tiling and scoria of iron, coarsely pounded. It is pressed down, and polished with flat stones.

The author has found this composition succeed perfectly, and he adds, that the proportions which he gives, should be varied according to the greater or less purity of the lime and other materials employed; but to prevent moisture from penetrating through the cement, as well as to preserve it from frost, it is necessary to add a small portion of liquid tar.

He says, it is also necessary that the cement should be coated with the liquid tar in a boiling state; because this resinous body penetrates the pores of the cement, and renders it impermeable to water.

He remedies the inconvenience that results from the pitchy quality and softness of tar during the heat of the summer, by throwing some lime over it, which combines with it, and forms an exterior coat, which resembles the cement of the Romans called *malta*.

A new method of preserving Books, Parchments, and Papers from Damp, and from Vermin and Insects; by M. P. Laforet.

(From the *Bibliothèque Physico Economique*.)

The chests and boxes, &c. in which papers are kept should be made of the most resinous and fragrant pine wood. They should be joined by dove-tails without nails, and lined within and without, with good paper washed in an aqueous solution of nitrate of mercury, and fastened to the wood by a glue composed in the following manner:

Some starch, or flour made either from wheat or rye, is tempered, well mixed, and sifted with equal parts of a sort of aqueous solution of muriate of barytes, and heated in a glazed earthen vessel like ordinary glue. Seven or eight cloves of garlic are pounded, according to the quantity of glue that is wanted, and are put

into a linen bag and tied fast. The juice is squeezed out and put into the vessel with the bag, the whole being stirred until the end of the operation, which is when the glue is thick enough to draw into threads; it must be cold before it is used. After the paper is glued on to the wood it must be rubbed over from time to time, while drying, with the hand, or a smooth piece of cork, and afterwards the chests must be exposed to a dry and temperate air, in order to dry gradually. The experience of twenty years has proved the good effects of this process. The vermin that nibble or gnaw the wood thus prepared are inevitably killed by the muriate of barytes and nitrate of mercury that are in the glue.

A Remedy for the Canker and other Wounds in Trees.

(From *Journal d'Economie Rurale*.)

The damaged parts of the tree must be cut or peeled off in the Spring, and the places must be rubbed in a fine sunny day with turpentine, which becomes a sort of varnish, so that the wounds will be hermetically closed, and the tree will speedily recover. By this simple and cheap remedy many trees have been already saved, which in the spring shewed symptoms of decay. Even all the upper part of the bark has been cut away, and in the space of a year an entire cure has been effected.

New Method of employing the Residuum of the Soap makers; by M. D'Arcet.

(From the *Bulletin de Pharmacie*.)

When sodas are deprived of all that they contain which is soluble in the cold, there remains in the basins a slate-coloured sediment, which is composed of charcoal, sillex, lime, magnesia, iron, sulphate of lime, and about fifteen per cent of sulphur; the dearth of manual labour, and the low price of the substances that compose this residuum, has hitherto prevented manufacturers from decomposing it in order to extract the sulphur.

M D'Arcet has discovered that a part of it may be extracted with advantage by employing it as cement; a piece of ground paved half with this residuum, and half with the common paver's cement, proved